SMELTINGCO

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Editorial . . .

WHERE KARL MARX WENT WRONG

It isn't redistribution of wealth or a worker's revolution that gives us so much more. . . . Read what this author says is the real reason.

By SAMUEL B. PETTENGILL

Now that the whole nation is talking about the communist threat to the country — at home and abroad—it seems a good time to ask what is really wrong with Marxism.

In 1848, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels wrote "The Communist Manifesto," which begins with these words: "A specter is haunting Europe—the specter of Communism." This reads like today's newspaper. Yet the words were written one year before gold was discovered in California, before the covered wagons began to roll across the plains. Please keep this date in mind. It is significant to what I shall say.

In London a few years later, Marx wrote Das Kapital — the "bible" of the Communist and Socialists. As a reporter, Marx was accurate. The conditions of the workers in England a century ago, as he pointed out, were very grim. Women with ropes over their shoulders pulled canal boats along the towpaths. Women were harnessed like beasts of burden to cars pulling coal out of British mines. Children went to work in the textile mills when they were nine or ten years old, and they worked 12 to 15 hours a day. It was said that the beds in which they slept never got cold as one shift took the place of the other. It was said that they were "machines by day and beasts by night." Tuberculosis and other diseases killed them off like flies.

Yes, conditions were terrible. Not only Marx, but other warmhearted men — Charles Dickens, John Ruskin, Thomas Carlyle — poured out a literature of protest, which was read around the world.

On his facts, Marx can scarcely be challenged. But his diagnosis was wrong; and, therefore, the remedy he prescribed was wrong also.

A Gospel of Hate

Marx said that these terrible conditions were due to greed, exploitation, and the theft by the owners of the mines and mills of the "surplus value" produced by the workers. That was his diagnosis. And to some extent, it was partly correct. Man's inhumanity to man has always been a factor in human affairs. Greed can never be defended —whether in business or in government. Sympathy for the underdog will always have its work to do—always, certainly, in the communist nations with their forced labor camps and human slavery.

The remedy advanced by Marx was to preach the gospel of hate, of the class struggle, of the redistribution of wealth, of the confiscation of property and its ownership and management by the state — which always means the politicians. But greed and exploitation are not cured by socialism. * Stalin and Molotov live like oriental potentates, giving state dinners that would make Nero and Caligula green with envy—all this in the name of the downtrodden proletariat!

Greed, however, was not the main reason for the conditions which Marx described. If all the wealth of the owners of the mines and mills had been redistributed to the workers, it would have relieved their condition but slightly, and for but a short time.

So, the class struggle, as the remedy for these conditions, was wrong. What then, was the real trouble, and what is the true remedy?

*Malenkov.

Low Productivity at Fault

The real trouble was the low productivity of the workers. And, as workers can be paid only out of production—whether in England a century ago or in Russia today—wages must be low and hours of work long when production is low.

Production was low because tools and equipment were poor; because human backs had to do what slaves of iron and steel do today here in America; because capital had not been accumulated to buy better tools, because freedom had so recently emerged from centuries of feudalism that the inventors and scientists and businessmen had not a chance to dream and to plan. They have had that chance today here in America.

Listen. In 1940, before war increased our production, it was estimated that electric power alone in this country was performing work equal to the labor of 500,000,000 men, each working eight hours a day. This is equal to nearly ten times the total human labor force employed in America and 50 times the number employed in manufacturing—and that leaves out steam power and gasoline power and windmill power, with their tremendous contributions for increasing the productivity of workers and thereby lifting burdens from human backs.

No wonder America outproduced the world in this last war! No wonder wages are higher here than anywhere in the world! While Marx preached the gospel of hate and the class struggle, America gave the green light to the Edisons, the Whitneys ,the Burbanks, and the Fords.

about the author . . .
Samuel B. Pettengill is a former member of Congress from Indiana (1931-39). This article, here slightly revised by the author, was first delivered as a radio address over the ABC network. (From: The Foundation for Economic Education, Inc.)

James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine which revolutionized the modern world, and those who followed him in the competitive struggle to make a better engine and sell it for less, did more to take women out of the coal mines and off the towpaths of the canal boats, more to take children out of the factories, than did all the Socialists and Communists and politicians of the world combined.

Yet Watt's name would be unknown today if one of these despised capitalists, a man named Matthew Boulton, had not risked $150,000 on Watt's invention. Would he, by the way, dare take that risk under today's taxation?

A Measure of Progress

One measure of the progress of civilization is the extent to which mechanical horsepower and tools supplement human labor. The steam engine did more to outlaw slavery, both in England and America, than did all the political humanitarians put together. The laboratories do far more for mankind than do the legislatures.

If modern Americans were to go back to the same tools and horsepower that were available when Benjamin Franklin was trying to capture lightning from the sky, our production of wealth would at once go down 90 per cent; wages would go down in proportion; hours of labor would increase to the limit of human endurance; the population would necessarily decrease drastically; and nothing that governments or humanitarians or labor unions or Communists could do would prevent it.

(Continued on page 14)

Crew enlarging Dago tunnel. L. Brown and D. Sanders "picking down" some loose rock. Foreman Bob Horrocks and Jack Fenstermaker (at mucking machine) standby.

Crew Busy on Ventilation Project

High on the hills above Lark a crew of miners is busy widening and retimbering the old Dago tunnel and Yosemite No. 2 incline located in an old section of the mine. This work is part of a project underway to completely revise the ventilating system for the Lark Section.

For many years the mine has been ventilated primarily by natural air currents entering and exhausting from its many openings to the surface. Three years ago a fan was installed on top of an air raise connecting with the Mascotte tunnel. It has supplemented the natural ventilation by forcing fresh air into the mine through the Mascotte tunnel and down the Lark shaft.

The new revised system will ventilate the mine entirely by mechanical means.

The project was planned several years ago and the work has been in progress since the fall of 1951. It now appears that the work will be completed and the new system will be in operation early in 1954.

The Yosemite No. 2 incline and the Dago tunnel, which connects the incline with the surface, will be used as the main exhaust air course in the new system.

The main fresh air intakes will

The crew found a cool spot in the shade on the surface near the portal of the Dago tunnel to eat lunch. Left to right: Lewellyn D. Brown, Robert Horrocks, Jack Fenstermaker, Duane Sanders, Ray Powell and Eldon Perkins.

Installing timber set in tunnel. Fenstermaker hands lagging to Brown. Sanders is ready to block set with wedges. Foreman Horrocks has back to camera.

Ray Powell and Eldon Perkins roof-bolt section of Yosemite incline. Roof bolts are being used to support the ground where possible. Men work from a platform specially designed for the job. It is built on skids. A tugger hoist lets it down or pulls it up the incline.

Hauling waste out of the Dago tunnel. Left to right, Lewellyn D. Brown, Duane Sanders, motorman, and Jack Fenstermaker. At right is a former Army command car which has been remodeled. Men use it to ride to and from the tunnel to Lark.

continue to be the 4100 air raise connecting the Mascottte tunnel, the No. 12 raise, Bingham Prospect incline and the Congor tunnel.

During the nearly two years the project has been underway mine crews have driven a crosscut on the Mascotte tunnel level to the projected bottom of the Yosemite No. 2 incline and raised 600 feet from this point to extend the old incline down to the Mascotte tunnel level. Widening and retimbering the Dago tunnel has been in progress intermittently since 1951. Work on rehabilitating the Yosemite No. 2 incline has been going on for a number of months. To date crews have completed widening and supporting the ground down to the 500 level.

During the time the work has been in progress a number of men have worked on the project. The present crew members are shown in these pages at work. Records show that despite difficulties encountered the work has been carried on to-date without a lost time accident.

COVER

There is no better evidence that Smelter Day at Lagoon, August 11, was a success than the smiling faces in the snapshots on the cover.

Top: Leo and Ken Tripp and their families enjoying their picnic lunch. Below, right: Arlo Kump, Carl Nelson and Paul Bennion proved they were young enough to master the revolving barrel in the Fun House. Left: "Brigham" Harold Shaw, sporting a flaming red beard, while the subject of many curious glances, failed to scare the merry-go-round giraffe. Pictures were taken by Don Nydegger. See article on page 10.

UTAH'S MINERAL INDUSTRY

By MILES P. ROMNEY
Manager, Utah Mining Association

Editor's Note: The following article is a condensation of a talk delivered by Mr. Romney at the Fourth Annual Economic Development Conference, July 15, 1953:

In 1950 Utah stood ninth among the states in the value of its mineral products, exceeded only by states having great predominance in oil, coal, and iron production. In terms of varieties of minerals from which new wealth was created, Utah was excelled by none.

When the pioneers came into Salt Lake valley in 1847, an agricultural economy was of first importance — food, shelter and clothing came first.

In 1864 the California Volunteers, brought here by General Conner, found placer gold in Bingham Canyon. Gold mining by placer methods began in 1865 and in the prospecting stimulated by this discovery, lead, silver, and copper deposits were found in rapid succession in all of the present producing areas. The iron deposits near Cedar City were discovered in 1850.

They had no real value, however, until they could be mined, smelted, transported, and sold. Gold, which could be shipped by wagon or saddlebags because of its high value, was first. The railroad reached Utah in 1869, and opened markets for the less valuable metals. In 1870 4,167 tons of lead, 473,182 ounces of silver, and 14,512 ounces of gold were shipped. It was a modest beginning.

Utah now produces about 30% of the nation's copper. Bingham's low grade copper deposits were discovered in the 1860's, but they were of no value until after 1900 when D. C. Jackling's genius and the expanding need for the metal made them an economic asset.

Parley P. Pratt discovered Iron ore in 1850; a pioneer industry was attempted but was abandoned. Seventy-four years later a blast furnace was built at Ironton and commercial production was started. Iron ore mined for pig iron production totaled 144,525 tons in 1924, compared with 3,111,000 in 1950.

Zinc was found abundantly mixed with lead and silver ores. However, it was a nuisance to Utah's mining industry until 1925. The invention of selective flotation, made possible the economic separation of the lead and zinc creating another asset in Utah's economy.

Coal was discovered shortly after the pioneers arrived and was soon determined to be present in almost limitless quantities. In 1885, 213,120 tons were mined—valued at about $400,000—only 400 men were employed. In 1950, 6,670,000 tons were mined, valued at $32,050,000, and the coal industry employed 4,300 men.

Many other mineral resources recognized long ago, became assets to the State only after markets were created or technological advances made possible their use or recovery. Uranium is one. Recently made valuable in its military use, it also has tremendous potential civilian uses. Uranium production and values are secret, but important discoveries in Grand, San Juan, Piute, Emery and other counties, have placed Utah near, if not the top, in domestic production.

Minerals make a twofold, basic contribution to the economy of a producing community. First, through the employment, taxes and new wealth created by mining them

for sale as raw materials. Second, in the development of processing and fabricating operations made possible because of the availability of mineral raw materials in the area.

In 1910, total mineral value was 39 million, of which seven million represented "other minerals." In 1950 total mineral value was 230 million, of which 70.5 million represented "other minerals." The value of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc, increased 5 times while the value of "other minerals." increased ten times. The dollar value per capita of minerals produced in 1870 increased 368% by 1900, 1025% by 1920 and 2000% by 1950.

The varieties of minerals of commercial value increased greatly from 1910 to 1950. In 1910 only eight "other minerals" were of sufficient importance to list separately, but in 1950, thirty-two were specifically listed—gilsonite, carbon dioxide gas, natural gas, petroleum, pumice, perlite, and fluorspar being but a few of the additions.

A large part of our State's economy is based on the availability of mineral raw materials for sale directly, or, as a source supply for processing and fabricating industries. Wages, taxes, transportation industries, markets for farm products, trades and professional services, retail and wholesale businesses depend on the mining industry.

In 1951 the value of minerals and articles manufactured from state-produced minerals, sold outside the State (exported), was 368 million dollars—representing about 70% of the total of the State's exports of raw materials and products. We sell minerals and agricultural products and articles manufactured to buy the innumerable articles which we do not produce or manufacture. Lamb for salmon, lead for automobiles, cement for refrigerators, fluorspar for girdles, is a crude statement of the part played by our

About the Author

Many *Smeltingco* readers will remember Mr. Romney. He was associated with the U. S. Smelting Company as a Geologist from 1936 to 1950. Prior to becoming manager of the Utah Mining Association in June, 1951, Mike spent about nine months operating a mining and milling enterprise for the Duvall Company.

State's basic industries in attaining the standard of living we enjoy.

The mining industry differs basically from other business. Three particular phases of difference are worthy of comment.

First, in mining there is an exploratory and development stage in which considerable investment is made before it can be determined whether or not a profitable business is possible. Business, on the other hand, can evaluate supply availability, marketing conditions and costs with some degrees of accuracy before making the original investment.

Second, ore reserves, having real economic value one day, may become waste the next if either prices drop below costs or costs rise above prices. The investment in ore reserves cannot be recovered in any portion except under favorable production cost and sale price relationships. Investments in business inventories may be recovered to some extent even in depression periods or cases of failure.

As mineral content of a mine's ore reserves varies from place to place, tonnage of minable reserves contract or enlarge with changes in the cost-price relationship. Business inventories change only in the percentage of investment recoverable with change in cost-price relationship. A clear illustration of the

vulnerability of mining in this respect is furnished by the fact that value of Utah's production of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc fell from 96 million in 1929 to barely over 14 million in 1932.

Third, in agriculture and in business the availability of materials for sale can be increased or decreased by control of plantings, breedings or manufacture as market conditions justify. Ore reserves have dimensions and therefore physical limitations. For a mine operator to remain in the business he must earn enough from the mining of known ore bodies to finance exploration and development to find others. If not successful in this, the operator is out of business when the ore supply is gone.

There are both hazards and great potentialities ahead for the mining industry. Let's look briefly at some of the hazards.

Markets for coal, gypsum products, and cement among others are highly competitive. A slight increase in freight, taxes or other basic costs could price them out of the export markets they have developed. Coal is particularly vulnerable at present. The value of coal produced in Utah means about $50 per capita. Any portion lost is a direct loss in the economic blood stream of Utah.

Lead-zinc production in Utah, in fact in the nation, is jeopardized by unrestricted imports. It faced a similar crisis in 1949, but was saved by the great upsurge in demand created by the Korean crisis. In mid-1952, surpluses were again shipped to the American market, as a result prices dropped to levels below the cost of production in this country, closing many mines and forcing others to mine only their highest grade reserves or pay operating and maintenance costs out of previously earned profits.

Obviously, the industry cannot long stay alive under such circumstances. Legislation providing a sliding scale import tax on imports of lead and zinc would stabilize the price of lead and zinc at near the cost of production in this country; permit the inflow of whatever imports were needed, and allow the industry to continue as a major contributor to our economy and act as a safeguard to our national security.

Copper faces the possibility of a similar surplus and dumping situation. Lead-zinc sliding scale import tax legislation, could be extended to include copper.

Let's look at some of the important, recent developments and many favorable potentials in mining and mineral processing in Utah.

Sulphuric acid, mineral fertilizers, coke and coke by-products, filter clays, gypsum products, oil, natural gas, uranium, are but a few of the mineral products and minerals recently added in substantial volume to our production list.

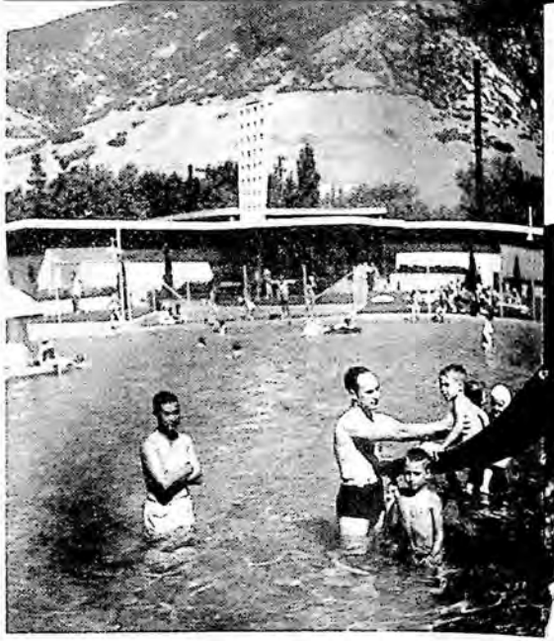
There are large deposits of oil shale, alunite, various clays, building stone, rock asphalt, not at present marketable. The future will undoubtedly see them become real economic assets to the State.

Technological developments can greatly increase use and value of minerals in present production. Hydrogenation of coal could well be one, industrial power from uranium another.

Utah's productive possibilities for metals and minerals has not been fully explored. Reasonable price stabilization and incentive consideration taxwise for the prospector, would greatly intensify their efforts to mine and develop new mineral reserves. New mines are the seed bed of the mining industry. Without a renewal of the expenditure of time and money in the prospecting field, we can at some future time expect to lose the benefits we now so abundantly enjoy from mineral production.

A niece of Crespin Saldibar rides the midget racers.

Wayne Carlson and family (right) enjoying their swim in Lagoon's famous pool as did many others during the day.



Stopping to chat are Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Bill Landers, Loran Creglow, W. M. Whitecotton and Ralph Wanlass. At right, several young ladies "get ready" for egg race.

SMELTER DAY AT LAGOON

Lagoon, "Fun Spot of Utah" for small fry and oldsters alike was host to Midvale Plant, Salt Lake Office employees and their families on "Smelter Day" Tuesday, August 11.

Taking it easy and watching the fun. Left to right: Mrs. Henry Gosman, Mrs. Art Sjoblom, Mrs. and "Marty" Beckstead and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Bishop.

An unidentified young couple take a ride in the putt-butt boats.

Paul Lubeck and daughter, Marsha (center), try out the whirling saucer in the Fun House.

As it has every year in the past decade, Lagoon's many rides, games of chance, fun house, swimming pool and other attractions thrilled the kids and provided fun for the adults as well.

The full program of contests for all ages, arranged by the plant committee, added greatly to the excitement and fun. Kids from 5 to 50 ran foot races, blew bubble gum, hammered nails and competed in various novelty contests for cash prizes.

The mill and the smelter heavies tangled in the traditional tug-o-war, which the mill boys won for the second year in a row. But the smelter boys got their revenge, taking the soft ball contest from the millmen by a score of 4 to 2. "Gen" Robertson, wife of committeeman Al Robertson, did a professional job of calling the balls and strikes.

Family picnics in the cool bowers provided the merrymakers with the necessary energy to carry on through the day and evening. By closing time the tired but happy folks climbed into their cars where

With a 50¢ piece in the right eye, a cup on the head and a balloon between their knees is a heck of a way to run, but a lot of fun. Horace Smith, third from left, was the winner.

many a youngster was soon asleep and dreamed of the day's pleasures on the long ride home.

Right: Bill Cunningham and daughter and Earl Russell and grandkids ride the streamliner.

Below left: Ladies compete in nail-driving contest.

Right: Flot Mill tug-o-war team members refresh themselves after pulling the Smelter heavies across the line.

Left, Pete Loulias and father Chris. Right LaVon Allen and his dad Rex.

LIKE FATHER LIKE SON

Sons like their fathers before them choose Smelter work as a career.

What are the factors that induce a man to choose a place to work? There are many, but the important ones usually are: job opportunities, wages, steady work, environment, plant location and living conditions.

Over the years, Midvale Plant has pretty well filled the bill. How do we know? Well! primarily because most of the men who come to the plant stay on and make a career out of smelter work. The average length of service of Midvale Plant employees is over 17 years. There is even more evidence; many sons have followed in the footsteps of their fathers by choosing Midvale Plant as a place to earn a livelihood.

The fact that a good number of sons have chosen to follow in the footsteps of their fathers, speaks well the Company's policies and its contribution to the community. It also reflects credit upon the veteran employees at the plant. They have not only contributed a great deal to the successful operation of the plant, but to a large degree they are responsible for making the plant a desirable place to work.

In this issue and during the months ahead *Smeltingco* will introduce to you some of the father and son combinations now working at the plant, as well as some of the employees whose fathers, now retired or deceased, worked at the plant.

As a starter we selected a father and son, who are veteran employees at the plant and a father and son who are relatively new comers at the plant.

Christ Loulias, baghouse man, came to work at the plant in 1930. He worked intermittently until 1935 and has worked continuously since that time in the Arsenic and Baghouse Departments. His son

Pete came to the plant in 1936 and worked in the Surface and Arsenic Departments until 1942, when he became Assistant Timekeeper. For the past several years he has been Warehouse Clerk.

Rex Allen came to the plant in April, 1951, and his son LaVon was hired in August of that same year. Just a few months after LaVon came to work Uncle Sam picked him up to serve in the Army. He returned to his job on August 4 of this year following 12 months combat duty in Korea. LaVon wears the purple heart with oak leaf cluster for wounds he received in Korea. Rex and his son work in the Surface Department.

Where Karl Marx Went Wrong

(Continued from page 3)

Terrible Conditions

I mentioned the discovery of gold in California in connection with "The Communist Manifesto" of 1848. With pick and shovel and a pan in which to wash gravel from gold, didn't men work long hours for a meager return, or for none? Didn't they sleep in filthy cabins and live on jerked meat, and weren't they often covered with lice?

If you saw that great motion picture, "The Covered Wagon," you will recall the scenes of terrible toil —of men and women and children pulling the wagons across rivers and the trackless desert and over the Continental Divide; of families, on foot, pushing handcarts from the Mississippi to Salt Lake.

Yet, were those conditions due to greed and exploitation? No, the people were working for themselves. What was wrong? The answer is poor tools. The plow of the pioneers was a wooden plow, constantly breaking, constantly needing repairs.

Poor Transportation

In Vermont where I was raised, a man back in my great-grandfather's time dug some iron ore out of a hill. He put 100 pounds in a bag on his back and walked 80 miles through the wilderness to sell it to an iron foundry in Troy, N.Y., and then he walked home—an infinite expenditure of human energy for an insignificant return.

What was wrong? Greed? Exploitation? The class struggle? No—he was working for himself. There was no relationship of employer and employee; no one was stealing the "surplus product" of his labor. He kept all of it—and it was little indeed.

What was wrong? Why did he have to work so hard for so little? The answer is poor tools. Today the steam engine, in the form of the modern locomotive, could move his 100 pounds of iron ore 80 miles for four cents—or a ton, one mile for one cent! Railroads, paved highways, motor trucks, and automobiles have solved his problem and will do it even better in the days to come, if we stay American.

The Profit Motive

Let us say that James Watt and the man who financed his project were not humanitarians. Let us say that they put their brains and money together in a common enterprise for the profit motive. What of it? Was the result good or bad? Did they take the women out of the coal mines?—or did Karl Marx, with his gospel of hate and the class struggle?

What did the profit motive do? It made Watt and his partner, and all who followed them, work to make better engines and to offer them at a lower price to get the market from their competitors.

Was the result good or bad? The profit motive is just as honorable and useful to mankind as is the wage motive. Both do infinite good.

The wage motive prompts men to become skilled and efficient so they can produce more and earn higher wages; and because they do, all mankind benefits.

The profit motive prompts men to make better tools and to cut costs in order to sell cheaper; and again, all mankind benefits.

Competitive Effort Needed

The radio which only 25 years ago sold for $300 now sells for $30 or less, and it is a better radio.

Has the result of the competitive struggle in the field of radio been good or bad? The result has been good—humanitarian, if you please. It brings the news of the world, good music, and the discussions of public affairs to the remotest farmhouses and to people on their sickbeds.

Not many centuries ago, starvation was a common occurrence—even in England, where 90 per cent of the people lived on the land. Was the conquest of starvation a humanitarian thing? What conquered it? Who conquered it? Karl Marx? No!

In America, the time in the field required to raise a bushel of wheat has gone down from 60 hours of human labor in 1830 to two hours or less in 1930. What caused this decrease? The steel plow, the tractor, the harvester, better seed, the conquest of insects and plant diseases, and cheap transportation were responsible. Today, American wheat feeds millions in a Europe that is adopting the philosophy of Karl Marx!

Aluminum was so expensive in 1870 that Napoleon II of France had an aluminum table set—more valuable than gold—for state dinners. Today, aluminum is commonplace in the American kitchen.

The Answer

No, my friends, Karl Marx did not have the answer—he lifted no burdens from human backs. The answer is not in the class struggle. The answer is in competitive free enterprise. The answer is in the co-operation of inventor and investor; in the co-operation of the manager and the worker with his know-how. The answer is to substitute slaves of iron and steel for the strength of human backs. The answer is constitutional liberty, which sets men free and says that what any man honestly makes is his "to have and to hold."

Wages can be paid only out of the product; and the larger the production, the higher the wage. The more money that is invested in horsepower and equipment — the more capital that is put to work —the less will children and women and men have to work at killing toil. The true remedy for our troubles is more capitalism, not less.

A recruit was running the obstacle course, puffing and groaning, when finally he fell down.

"What's the trouble?" demanded the chief.

"I think I've broken my leg, sir," the seaman groaned.

"Well, don't just lie there and waste time," shouted the chief, "start doing push-ups."

* * *

In a small fight club the fans were disgusted with the lack of action in the ring. The two battlers did nothing but circle each other, with no punches being thrown. A forbidding silence mounted in the arena, then—"Hit him now, yah bum," a spectator called, "you got the wind with yah!"

News Notes

MIDVALE PLANT

Don Nydegger - *Reporting*

Recently Harold Hogenson, Midvale Plant boilermaker, was standing near the City fire station while waiting for a meeting to start at the City Hall, when he heard the fire whistle blow. You can imagine his consternation after seeing clouds of smoke bellowing up into the sky when he learned that the reported fire was at 303 Sugar Street, his own address. He ran a mighty close race with the Fire Department to reach home. While several sheds in his backyard were completely destroyed by fire, Harold was grateful for the help of the Fire Department who saved his home from damage.

* * *

Tom Hill recently resigned his position as chemist to accept the post of Chief Chemist for Calera Mining Company at Garfield, Utah. Tom leaves a host of friends at the plant, made during the past 7½ years he worked in the laboratory. We all wish him well in his new job.

Norman L. Mackey, son of William Lloyd Mackey, who has been working at the plant since July, has been transferred to the laboratory to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Tom Hill. Norm recently served with Uncle Sam for 2 years in the Army, and studied Chemical Engineering and Metallurgy at the B.Y.U. and University of Utah. He had also completed a mission for the L.D.S. Church.

* * *

Sincere sympathy of friends and fellow workers is extended to Inon Whittle, whose wife was killed in a automobile accident recently; also, to George Bird, whose wife passed away recently.

* * *

An alert photographer snapped Harold Hogenson's shed burning down.

July New Arrivals

A new son arrived at the home of the Arlo Kumps on July 31, and a new daughter arrived at the home of Roman Gamangasso.

* * *

One Risk In Security

Someone has said the only place you can find complete security is in jail. But who wants that kind of security?

Most of us are willing to work for the things we get — including protection against the risks we all face. But, gradually, many people have come to expect the government — or someone else — to help protect them against those risks.

There is one danger in this. How far can we look for security from somebody else, and still keep a voice in it ourselves? In the long run, the security of all of us may depend on how we answer this question.

* * *

THE EIGHT DO-MORES: Do more than exist—live. Do more than touch—feel. Do more than look—observe. Do more than read—absorb. Do more than hear—listen. Do more than listen—understand. Do more than think—ponder. Do more than talk—say something.—*John Harsen Rhoades.*

* * *

God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it.—*Daniel Webster.*

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Lennberg on top Empire State building in New York City.

Glen Lennberg and his wife Ada, recently returned from a "once in a life time" vacation to New York City and state. With another couple they left by train and stopped off at Lansing, Michigan, where his friends picked up a new Oldsmobile 88. They thoroughly enjoyed New York City and were particularly impressed by the beautiful United Nations buildings. In New York State they visited the L.D.S. Church historical points Palmyra and Hill Cumorrah, and on the way home visited Nauvoo, Illinois and Independence, Missouri.

* * *

Man has existed for about a million years. He has possessed writing for about 6,000 years, agriculture somewhat longer. Science, as a dominant factor in determining the beliefs of educated men, has existed for about 300 years; as a source of economic techniques, for about 150 years. When we consider how recently it has risen to power, we find ourselves forced to believe that we are at the very beginning of its work in transforming human life.—*Bertrand Russell.*

HIAWATHA

Pete Bruno - *Reporting*

Several Hiawatha lads have received their releases from the Army and are now back home in Hiawatha. George Stifos received his release July 28 and has been employed at the Preparation Plant. Don Reavely, Bill Burgess and John Cameron also received their releases from the services during July.

Darrell Story, son of Ray Story, spent a short leave at home during August prior to leaving for Korea.

* * *

Sympathy is extended to Bert Simmons whose mother, Mrs. Martha Simmons Allen, passed away early in August.

* * *

Recent travelers included Delcina Johnson and her son Curtis, who left for New York City on August 9 via the D.&R.G. Zephyr.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Simmons, accompanied by Miss Kathy Allred, journeyed to Denver on the same train.

* * *

While Hiawatha's King Koalers baseball team have not been faring so well in the Carbon County Coal League this season, Hiawatha's Senior Soft Ball team has enjoyed a more successful season. They recently defeated Huntington's team, which won second place in a division play-off at Springville.

* * *

Bertie Baldwin was recently honored by the Sewing Club at a birthday party held in Draggerton.

* * *

Hiawatha said goodbye to Mr. and Mrs. James Catterall, who moved to Sheridan, Wyoming in July. Jim has accepted a position as a vocational instructor at Sheridan.

* * *

Alice and Ellen Parmley have been attending classes at the Brigham Young University this summer.

* * *

Hiawathans were glad to welcome Merrill Bearnson back to Hiawatha after his long sojourn in the hospital. Merrill is feeling pretty chipper and has been kidding the boys about going deer hunting this fall, even if he has to go in a wheelchair.

King Mines' Warehouse crew Jimmie Bearnson, Reid Austin, Joe Dowd, and Byron Burmester.

SALT LAKE OFFICE

Virginia Magleby - *Reporting*

While cleaning out the closets in the Engineering Department recently, the fellows came across an old momento of the first World War. It is a large service flag measuring some 200 square feet. Still in excellent shape, the flag has probably lain in the cupboard since Armistice Day way back in 1918. In the center, surrounded by a huge field of blue stars, are the numerals 458, indicating that number of employees served Uncle Sam in World War I.

In the above cut Horace Smith and Elwood Stockman are holding the flag.

* * *

Although Alaska is way up North, Arnold Johnson found that parts of it can get plenty warm in the summer time. He spent the last two weeks of July visiting Company operations at Fairbanks and Nome. While Arnold was at Fairbanks the temperature reached 90° during the day time, and due to the fact that the sun came up at 2:00 a.m. and didn't set until around 10:00 p.m., it didn't cool off too much during the twilight hours. Arnold reports that he managed to get a good suntan without much trouble. In fact, most of it has peeled off since his return.

He spent some time with Dick Ludwig, who asked him to convey his best regards to all his old friends in the Salt Lake Office.

* * *

Ted McPhee joined the Salt Lake Office force as messenger on August 10. Ted is a native Salt Laker and graduated from the West High School. The past two years he has been studying accounting at Henager's night school of business.

* * *

Richard Blaine Averson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Averson, exchanged vows with Barbara Jean Hill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Hill, in rites performed at the L.D.S. Temple on July 2. The newlyweds were honored at a family dinner at the Averson home the day of the wedding, after which they left for a short honeymoon. The young couple are now making their home in Salt Lake City.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Averson

Bob Curtis dropped in the office on August 14 and spent a pleasant half-hour chatting with several of the fellows in the Accounting Department, with whom he was associated when he worked here from 1937 to 1941. Bob is now a Captain in the Chemical Corps of the U.S. Army.

* * *

The Army psychaitrist wanted to be sure that the newly enlisting rookie was perfectly normal. Suspiciously he said: "What do you do for your social life?"

"Oh," the man blushed, "I just sit around mostly."

"Hmmm—never go out with girls?"

"Nope."

"Don't you even want to?"

The man was uneasy. "—well, yes, sort of."

"Well, why don't you?"

"My wife won't let me."

Yours truly, learned recently that R. A. Pallanch of the Industrial Development Department edited the "Ax-i-dent-Ax" 25 years ago. In thumbing through a few of the old numbers with Mr. Pallanch I found that stories written 25 years ago still "pack a punch." Here's an example:

SMELTINGCO EMPLOYEE MAGAZINE

Published monthly by the Industrial Relations Department for the men and women of United States Smelting Refining and Mining Company and Affiliated Companies in Utah.

Are You Saving?

Everybody has some special reason for saving. For some folks it's the home they've always wanted to own. For others it's a farm or business, a trip they've planned, a college diploma for a boy or girl still in grade school. Others think of saving in terms of retirement from active work. No matter what *your personal reasons may be*, you're sure to have a much better chance of making that dream come true if you save for it regularly out of current income. Start now—TODAY—to save U.S. Defense Bonds through regular Payroll Savings right here where you work. You'll be amazed to see how fast your Bonds stack up on this *automatic* plan. Payroll Savings is *sure* saving!

SOMEBODY'S STENOG

"Now, Miss Blogg," boomed Jasper M. Whurtle, President of the Whurtle Whirlwind Laundry Company, to his new stenographer, "I want you to understand that when I dictate a letter, I want it written as dictated, and not the way you think it should be. Understand?"

"Yes, sir," said Miss Blogg, meekly.

"I fired three stenogs for revising my letters, see?"

"Yes, sir."

"All right — take a letter."

The next morning, Mr. O. J. Squizz, of the Squizz Flexible Soap Company, received the following:

"Mr. O. K. or A. or J. something look it up Squizz, President of the Squizz, what a name, Flexible Soap Co., the gyps, Detroit, that's in Michigan, isn't it? Dear Mr. Squizz, h-m-m-m:

"You're a h - - - of a business man. No start over. He's a crook, but I can't insult him or the bum'll sue me. The last shipment of soap you sent us was of inferior quality, and I want you to understand. Ah, unless you can ship, furnish, ship, no furnish us with your regular soap, you needn't ship us no more period, or whatever the grammer is and please pull down your skirt. This dern cigar is out again, pardon me and furthermore where was I. Nice bob you have.

"Paragraph. The soap you sent us wasn't fit to wash the dishes, no, make that dog with, comma, let along the laundry comma and we're sending it back period. Yours truly. Read that over, no never mind. I won't waste any more time on that egg I'll look at the carbon tomorrow. Sign my name. We must go out to lunch soon, eh?"—*Judge.*

U. S. AND LARK MINE

Harold Overstreet and Dan Brownson - *Reporting*

George Garcia, miner at Mayberry, and Mrs. Garcia have a new daughter at their home. Six-year-old Susan joined the Garcia's through adoption in June.

* * *

What is the complete story concerning the fellow who called the electricians on the 3000 level and reported 3 naked wires running around and all of them hot. Maybe Bob Simpson knows?

* * *

Randy Turner, electrician at the U.S. Section reported to the gang that he had a dandy rooster at his house that would provide enough feathers to tie flies for all of their fishing equipment. But so far the rooster hasn't been seen and several trips to Randy's house failed to produce the rooster. Maybe the boys are being given a bum "rooster."

* * *

Loise Janie Clark from Canon City, Colorado, is spending the summer months with her father, Bob Clark. Bob is a timberman at U.S. Section. Miss Clark finished high school in Canon City last June.

LOISE JANIE CLARK

RANAE HOLLADAY

Modeling and selling clothes and sports wear for College students has proven a lot of fun for RaNae Holladay, daughter of Theron Holladay. Following representing Bingham High School at Girls State in June, RaNae was made a member of the Paris Company's College Board, and has since been employed at the store modeling and selling clothes. RaNae will be a senior at Bingham High this fall.

* * *

Utah's old time baseball stars played a rip roaring game at Derks Field, August 1. In the line-up for the old Copper Leaguers was Dee Mattson, U. S. Section hoistman, who formerly played on the U.S. Mine baseball team when it was in the Copper League years ago. Dee found out that he had a lot of muscles that he hadn't used for some time, but enjoyed the chance to get into his old togs and toss the ball around the diamond. Dee played 3 innings and during his turn at bat grounded out.

Wow! That's a classy new Buick that "Skinny" Moore, U.S. shop crew, brought back from his vacation.

* * *

John Mutch, machinist, and his family toured the Northwest on their vacation this year and found the country much to their liking. They visited Oregon, Washington and Vancouver, British Columbia, as well as the Couer d'Alene's in Idaho.

John states that he traveled 39 states and 6 islands in the Pacific during World War II, but didn't see any country that could compare with the Northwest. He hopes to return again next year and see some more of Canada as well.

10 SECONDS TO LIVE

He pushed his sleeve back, held his wrist close to the lighted speedometer, squinted to read the time. A little after nine. Five, ten minutes after. Ought to be home in half an hour.

If he'd known he had only ten seconds to live, he might have checked the time more closely. He might have done several things differently.

Ten Seconds to Live. He massaged his eyes with thumb and middle finger, trying to rub out some of the sand.

Nine Seconds to Live. He'd driven almost eight hours since lunch, and was beginning to feel it.

Eight Seconds to Live. Lousy driving in the rain. Light from your headlights just seems to soak in along with the water.

Seven Seconds to Live. Probably need a new windshield wiper blade. Old one just spreads the water around instead of wiping clean. Get one tomorrow, or the next time it rains.

Six Seconds to Live. Somebody threw a cigarette out of an oncoming car. The red glow dissolved almost before it hit the pavement.

Five Seconds to Live. He planted his heels on the floorboard, squirmed back in the seat, trying for comfort.

Four Seconds to Live. At 60 miles an hour, a car covers 88 feet of pavement every second. Four seconds, 352 feet.

Three Seconds to Live. Something looked wrong, through the blurry windshield. A tentative dab at the brake stiffened into desperate pressure as he made out an old unlighted, slow-moving truck ahead.

Two Seconds to Live. Panic moved in. Turn to the left. No, car coming. Headlights too close. Can't make it. Turn to the right.

One Second to Live. Horror numbed everything into slow motion. He was floating right into the near corner of the truck bed. He opened his mouth to scream.

No Seconds to Live. It's happened to lots of people; maybe not just that way, but similarly. Drive too long, eyes get tired, reactions slow down. Rain, darkness, a windshield that's hard to see through. Driving too fast. A car or truck ahead that you can't see. Its happened to lots of folks.

Little Johnny was playing on top of the family garage, against his father's definite command. He suddenly found himself sliding off the roof and immediately offered up a little prayer: "Dear God, please save me!" But help came from an unexpected source, and his prayer was followed by: "Never mind, God. Don't bother. My pants have been caught on a nail."

SOME SIMPLE ECONOMIC FACTS

***Editor's Note:** These facts and comparisons between the private enterprise system and the various forms of Socialism are excerpts from advertisements of Warner & Swasey Company of Cleveland, Ohio.*

Potato Profiteer!

"Somebody ought to speak sharply to Nature.

"There's a lot of loose talk these days about profits, attacking them as though they were evil. The very existence of the world depends on profits; the improvement of the world depends on big profits. A farmer plants one potato and usually gets back 15. Even allowing for all his costs, that's more than 1,000 per cent profit! He plants one pound of corn and gets back 336 pounds—that's 33,600 per cent profit. These are big profits. Is that bad?

"Should the farmer be scorned as anti-social? Should his 'excess' profit be taken away from him? Should he be told that from now on he must limit his 'profit' to say, 6 per cent? To legislate against profits is as silly as to legislate against things growing."

Security Available

"Want security? Throw a brick through a window — you'll get it fast. Three meals a day, free. No taxes. Free housing, free clothing, free medical care. No worry about your future. But obey orders, or else! Stand up to be counted! March in line! No back talk; Do what you're told! Jail. Socialism. Communism. The Welfare State. They're all the same—same 'benefits,' same obligations; same 'rewards,' same payments."

"There's a law against corporations becoming too big. It is the law of supply and demand. The minute a company makes too much money, competitors rush into the business. The minute a company stops giving you sound values, the most for your money, you buy somewhere else or do without. And that trims that company down to size in a hurry. Of course, if a company does give you the most for your money, and does grow as a result, that's all right, isn't it? Or would you rather see the big concerns cut down and penalized? You're the one that's penalized in the long run. Growth is what built America. Growth is the only thing that can make more and better jobs and values."

Sapping Our Strength

"America's muscle is getting old. Machines make a nation strong—machines that produce weapons for protection and the things people need for living. America's machines are getting old; 43 per cent of all machine tools are at least 10 years old. For years, obsolete tax laws have made it impossible for most companies to set aside enough out of earnings, to keep their machines modern. Flabby muscles can turn a champ into a has-been. Don't let it happen here."

"Under Communism (after 21 years of it, and even before wartime scarcities) a worker has to work 30 days to earn one pair of shoes. In America, a worker earns a better pair of shoes with 8½ hours of work. There is the whole truth about the two systems. Yet the communists say they want to bring communism here to benefit the worker!"

GUESS WHO SAID THIS!

"American efficiency is that indomitable spirit which neither knows nor will be deterred by any obstacle — which plugs away with businesslike perseverance until every impediment has been removed—that simply must go through with a job once it has been tackled."

***Time* magazine reports that Joseph Stalin said this 25 years ago!**

Of interest to women

THE PUNCH BOWL

Wedding receptions, bridal showers, anniversary celebrations — in fact any festive gathering of a dozen or more—call for special refreshments. On these occasions, the punch bowl reigns supreme. It certainly isn't difficult to make a fruit punch—one of the most refreshing of all drinks—but here are a few tips to follow:

Chill all ingredients before putting them into the bowl. This makes the ice last longer.

Use a fairly large block of ice, if possible. Ice cubes melt more rapidly and consequently dilute the punch, causing a loss of flavor.

If ice cubes are your only solution, make them pineapple ice cubes. Simply fill the ice-cube tray of your refrigerator with canned pineapple juice instead of water.

If sparkling water, ginger ale, or one of the fruit-flavored sodas is to be added, wait until the last minute before pouring it into the bowl. The later the sparkling ingredients are added ,the longer the bubbles will last.

Now for some fruit-punch recipes for summer parties, celebrations, and impromptu entertaining.

SPARKLING PUNCH FOR A CROWD

3 cups sugar
3 cups hot water
¾ cup lemon juice
1 No. 3 can (46 ozs.) pineapple juice
3 12-oz. bottles sparkling water

Dissolve sugar in hot water. Cool. Add lemon juuice and pineapple juice. Chill. At serving time, add 3 pints of sparkling water. Serve in punch bowl with ice block. Decorate with fruit slices and fresh or frozen strawberries. Yield: one gallon or 30 to 40 small servings.

PINEAPPLE PARTY PUNCH

4 cups sugar
8 cups of water
4 No. 2 cans (18 ozs.) pineapple juice
1 No. 2 can crushed pineapple, undrained
Juice of 12 lemons
8-oz. bottle maraschino cherries, quartered
1 flat can sliced pineapple
2 oranges, sliced
4 12-oz. bottles sparkling water

Boil sugar and water together for 10 minutes. Cool. Add pineapple juice and crushed pineapple. Chill. Just before serving, add cherries, fruit slices and sparkling water. Pour immediately over a block of ice. Makes about 6 quarts.

* * * *

SPICED PINEAPPLE PUNCH

½ cup sugar
1½ cups water
4 sticks cinnamon
12 cloves
1 No. 3 can (46 ozs.) pineapple juice
1½ cups orange juice
½ cup lemon juice

Simmer first four ingredients about 30 minutes. Strain and add to fruit juices. Chill. Pour over ice or frozen pineapple juice cubes. Makes 2 quarts.

* * * *

PICNIC PUNCH

1 cup sugar
1 cup water
2½ cups apricot nectar
2 28-oz. bottles pale dry ginger ale
1 No. 3 can (46 ozs.) pineapple juice
1 cup lemon juice

Boil sugar and water together 5 minutes. Chill. Mix with fruit juices. Pour over ice in bowl. Just before serving add pale dry ginger ale, stirring gently to mix. Makes about 20 punch cup servings.

* * *

SURPRISING FACTS

The average auto consists of about 15,000 different pieces—the average jet fighter 165,000 pieces—the average TV set 1,500 pieces. . . . The average American auto vacation is 11 days and 1,200 miles. . . . There are about 11,000 professional actors in the U. S. and about 7,000 actresses. . . . The number of bald women in the U. S. increases steadily. . . . Although the sun's rays travel 93,000,000 miles to reach the earth they can cause severe sunburn in less than 15 minutes.—*Wilson's Staff Builders.*

Knowledge Is Power!

The youngsters are back in school again, and though it would be small comfort to reluctant Junior to know that more than 26 million other kids share his fate, the fact is of the utmost importance to his country.

In these days of ideological warfare for the minds and souls of men, the axiom that Knowledge is Power is more truly meaningful than ever before in our history. Our schools and colleges, with a total enrollment of almost 35 million, constitute a veritable front line in defense of our institutions—of our very existence as free men.

CLEANLINESS PHILOSOPHY

The American woman's housekeeping philosophy is based on cleanliness: she wants washables. This is emphasized again in *House Beautiful*, the magazine that reflects present-day decorating trends.

Practical women who do their own home decorating want to be able to unzip slipcovers, whisk down draperies, take up carpets, strip off bedspreads, and toss all of them into a washing machine or washtub. Their chief concern is: "Will it wash?" If not, they aren't interested.

The magazine points out you must start with fabrics that are soap and water safe—and all accessories, trims, and sewing materials must take to the suds, too. Otherwise, the whole plan for a sudsable room is defeated. The editors advise such devices as using detachable drapery hooks to form pinch pleats, and making draw curtains in several sections—because it's easier to handle relatively small pieces that can be spread flat.

With planning, a woman can almost literally put an entire room into soapsuds, and have it ready for use again in a few hours. Such economy of time and effort provides more leisure to enjoy life.

JULY INJURIES

U. S. and Lark Mine

While a mucker at U. S. Section was pulling a chute, a slab of rock fell off the car, striking his foot and severely bruising it.

Midvale Plant

A repairman at the flotation mill attempted to start a pump motor and received an electric shock which resulted in his death.

U. S. Fuel Company

A motorman, operating a motor from a position outside of the cab, was squeezed between the motor and the rib; contusing his shoulder, back and pelvis.

A motorman received a severe bump on the head and minor concussion when the trip he was operating collided with a trip at an intersection.

Wins Wise Owl Club Award

Supt. H. Wells presents Wise Owl Club Award to Vernon Hooper. Gus Eklund and George Lee union leaders congratulate Hooper on winning his safety award.

Vernon Hooper became a life time member in the Wise Owl Club of America, August 6, when Superintendent Harold Wells presented him with a certificate and lapel pin.

Vernon, a motorman on the 1600 level at Lark Section was breaking boulders last February when a large chunk flew up and smashed the lenses of his safety goggles. Had he not been wearing his goggles he would have, no doubt, suffered a serious eye injury.

He is the 14th man at the Lark Section to become a member of the club and the 26th employee in the Smelting Company to receive this award in the past 2 years.

Check-ups Prevent Crack-ups!

An auto breakdown on a highway today can be serious. Stopped on the roadway, a broken-down car blocks one lane. And others drivers can't always slow down in time to avoid it.

Repairs on the car before it breaks down may prevent such an accident. On the job, proper care of machinery, tools and equipment can also prevent damage and injury.

You—like everyone else on the job—have some responsibility for reporting conditions that need attention. Why not do it before they lead to mishaps?

SAFETY RECORD

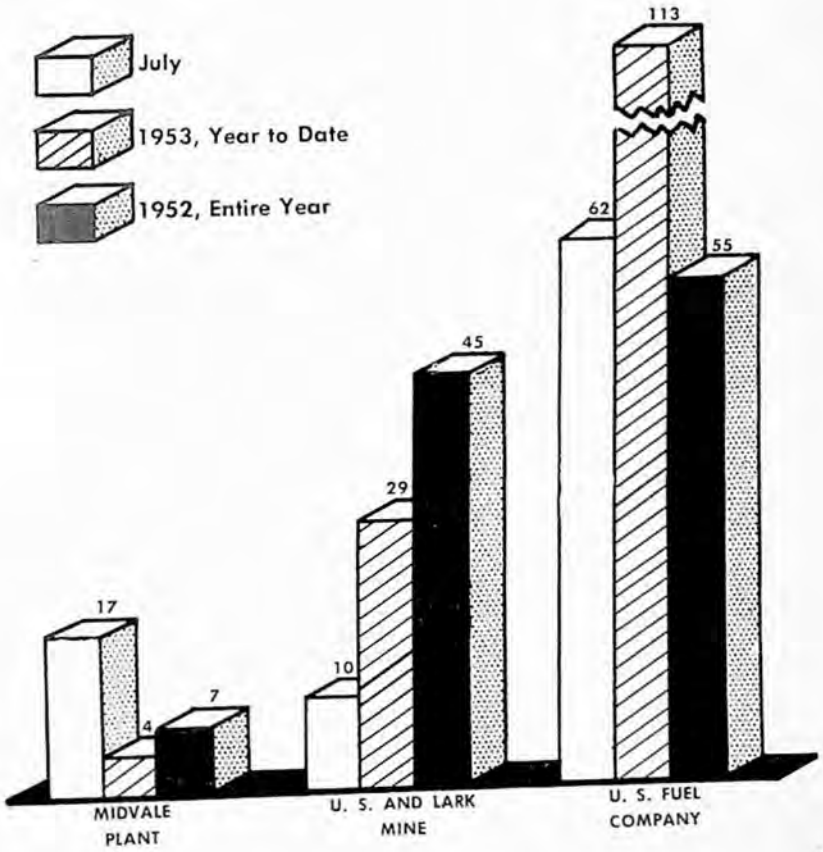
July, 1953

Number of Lost Time Accidents

	July	Year to Date
Midvale Plant	1	2
U. S. and Lark Mine	1	27
U. S. Fuel Company	2	35

ACCIDENT BAROMETER

Rate per Million Man Hours



Worth Thinking About

TODAY'S INVESTMENTS
BUILD A BETTER AMERICA

For NEW Jobs Tomorrow

CUT FEDERAL SPENDING TODAY

$94 Billions of *additional* capital investment over 1950 will be required to provide 7,800,000 *new* workers with needed equipment, buildings, machinery, tools by 1960.

The expanding labor force and the uncertainty of obtaining money for needed investment raise a question mark. Just how much will be required by 1975 to provide the additional workers with equipment, buildings, machinery and tools? One estimate places this necessary investment at $294.5 Billions by 1975.

Nearly all the $20 to $30 Billions invested annually in plant & equipment have been used to replace the old. Only about one-fifth has been available for business and job expansion.

If we are to equip tomorrow's workers, if we are to provide productive jobs for everyone, then Americans must have more savings to invest in our future business expansion.

But the savings and investment needed for business and job expansion depend on reduced federal spending and taxes.

REDUCED FEDERAL SPENDING IS ESSENTIAL TO LOWER TAXES, MORE SAVINGS, MORE INVESTMENT

INSIST THAT FEDERAL SPENDING BE CUT NOW!